

THE BOOK OF

M



This book is all about marble and microscope, mountains
and mushrooms, and lots of other exciting M's.

a Golden Book



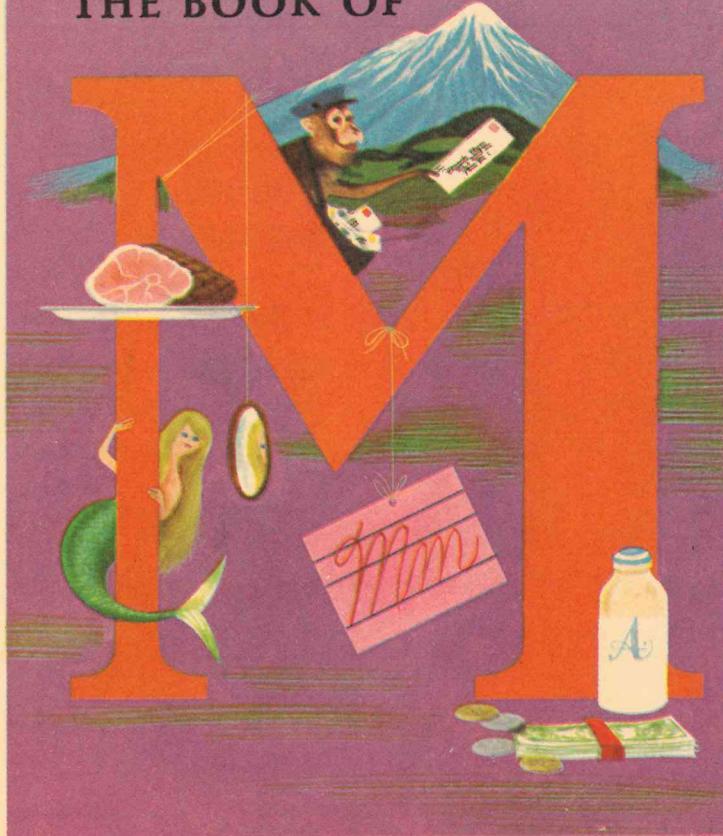
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THE BOOK OF



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BY JANE WERNER WATSON • PICTURES BY
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machine



Machines help us do work.
With machines we can do work
faster and more easily
than without them.

A typewriter
is a writing machine.
A person can write a letter
faster by typewriter
than by hand.



With a washing machine,
a mother can do
her washing
faster than by hand.

With a vacuum cleaner
a mother can do
her cleaning
more easily
than with a broom.

A machine has parts that move.
Some kind of power

has to make them move.
Many machines use man power.
Most typewriters do.

Other machines
are run by electricity.

Vacuum cleaners
and washing machines are.
Many machines are run
by heat engines.

Cars and airplanes are.
There are machines
that do arithmetic
quickly and easily.

Some are very big.
They are called electric brains.

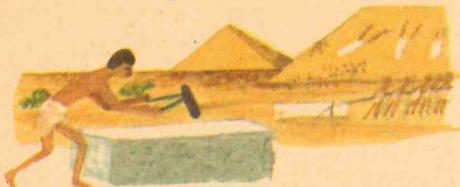


Sometimes we use machines
instead of walking.

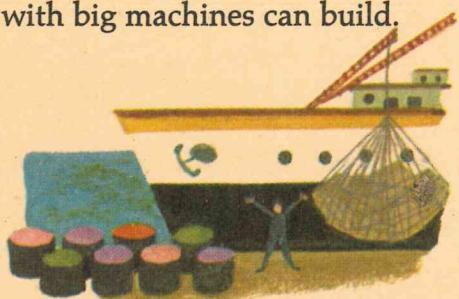
Machines help us build houses
and other buildings.



Machines help us build roads.



It used to take hundreds of people
to build roads and buildings
that now a few people
with big machines can build.

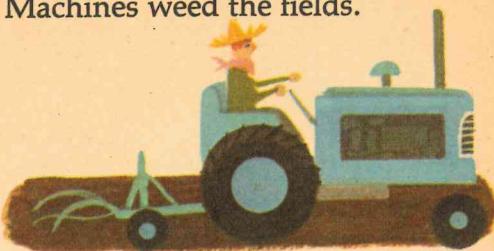


Machines lift heavy loads for us.



Machines carry for us.

Machines plant for us.
Machines weed the fields.



Machines harvest the crops.



Machines spin our thread
and weave our cloth
and sew our clothes.
All this work people used to do
by hand.



Machines make our paper.
Others print our books.



Machines cut our wood
and smooth and shape it.

Machines shape many
of the metal things we use.
Machines pump our water.



Machines milk our cows
and bottle the milk.
We can have many more things
and can live more comfortably,
because we have machines
to help us with our work.

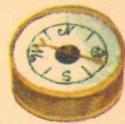
A magnet attracts things
made of iron or steel.
"Attracts" means "pulls."
Put some steel pins on a table.
Hold a magnet close to them.
The pins will jump up
and touch the magnet.

It may be hard to get them off.
A magnet has a south pole
and a north pole.

It pulls hardest at its poles.
The earth is a giant magnet
Its magnetic poles are
near the North Pole
and the South Pole.

A compass tells directions
because its needle is a magnet
that points to the north pole
of the earth magnet.

Magnets called electromagnets
work only when electricity
is going through them.
Turn off the electric current.
They lose their magnetism.
Many machines have
electromagnets in them.



mail

The letters, paper and packages
that come to us
from the post office are mail.

The letters, papers and packages
we take to the post office
or drop in the mailbox
are mail, too.

Suppose you want to send
a letter to a friend.

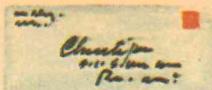
You put the letter in an envelope.
On the envelope
you write his name
and address.

You put a stamp on
to pay for all the work
the mailmen do.

Suppose you take your letter
to the post office.



Mailmen there sort the mail.
Your letter may be going
out of town.



If it is, it is put
into a big mail sack.

It is put on a truck or train
or airplane.



Let's say your letter
goes by train.



On the train
the sack with your letter in it
may be opened in a mail car.

The mail car is like a post office.
Your letter is sorted.

It is put with the other mail
going to the same town.

At the right town,
off it goes.

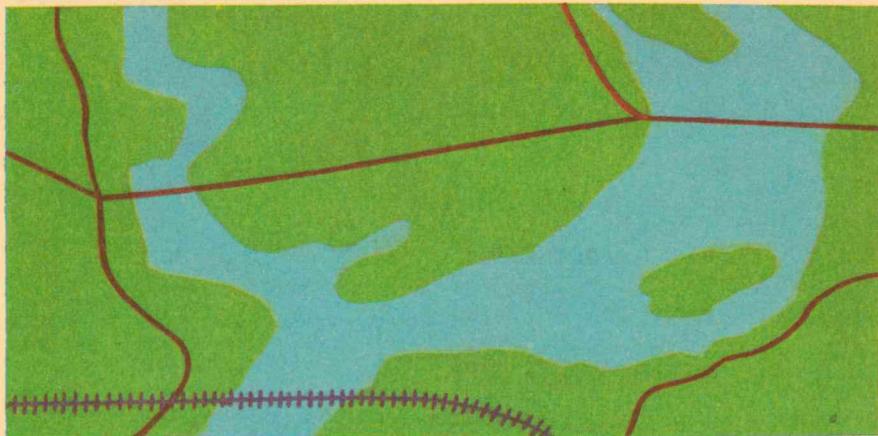
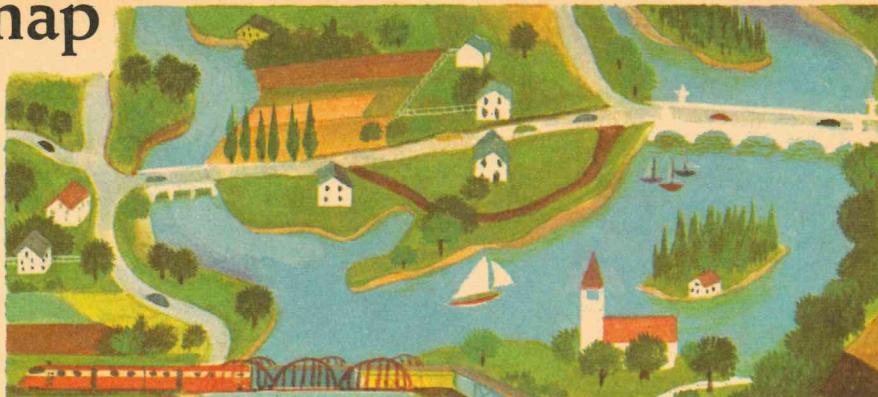
It goes to the post office.



And that very day
the postman, or mailman
may drop it
into your friend's mailbox.



map



A map can show you
how to get to where
you want to go.

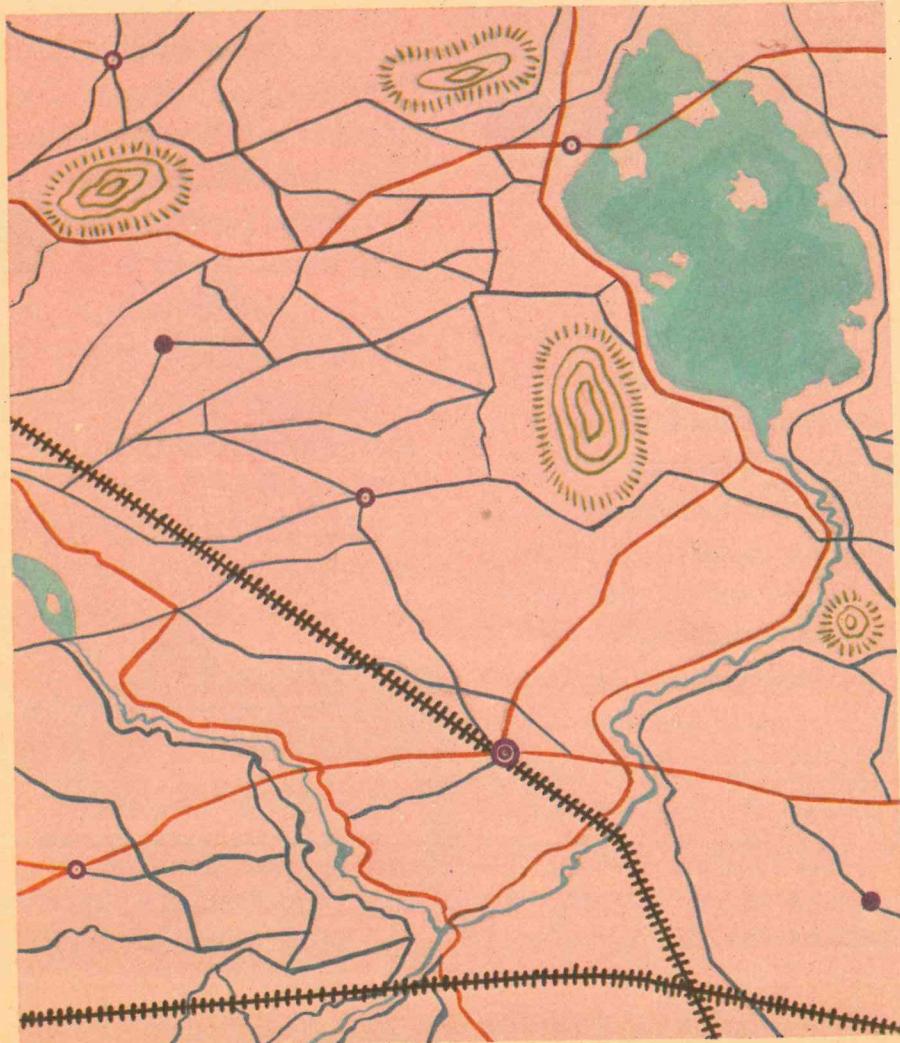
A map is a little like
a picture of a town
or country
taken from high up
in the air.

A map is clearer than a picture.

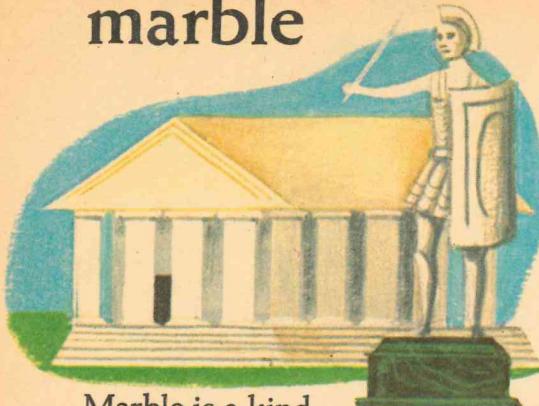
It picks out
the important things
to show
roads, — — —
railroads, ——————
rivers, ——————
lakes, ——————
mountains ——————
and cities. ● ○ ○

Some maps can even tell you
how good a road is,
how deep a lake is,
how high a mountain is,
and how large a city is.

See if you can find
on the map below
a road, a river, a lake,
a railroad, a mountain
and a city.



marble



Marble is a kind
of stone or rock.
It comes in pretty colors.
It often has pretty patterns
in it.

Marble can be carved.
It can be polished, too.
Marble is often used
in fine big buildings
and for statues.

All marble was once limestone—
a kind of rock made
at the bottom of a sea.

In time, deep down in the earth,
the limestone was heated and
pressed till it became marble.
(See *rock* in the R book.)

marbles

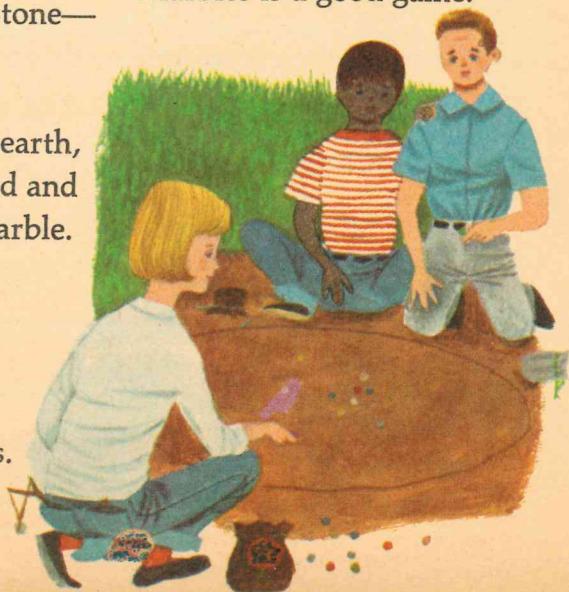
Marbles is a game.
You play it with little balls.



They are called marbles.
You put some of them in a ring.
You try to shoot them
out of the ring
with other marbles,
often slightly bigger.
Marbles may be made of clay.
They may be made of
different kinds
of stones.



The ones made of agate
are called "aggies."
But most marbles today
are made of glass.
Marbles can be pretty.
Marbles is a good game.



market



A market is where things are sold.

In warm countries,
many things are sold
out-of-doors.

The picture shows
an outdoor market.

The market place like this
is often in the center of town.

People like to come to market.
They come in from the country.
They bring foods to sell.

They bring things
they have made.

They see their friends.
They have a good time
on market day.

We may buy our food
and many other things
in big, bright markets
called supermarkets.

We take a cart.

We push it along.

We fill it up
with things we need or want.

We can even buy books
in a supermarket.



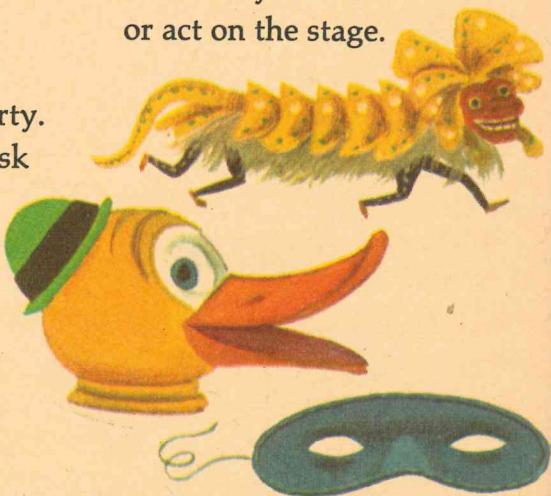
mask



A mask hides your face.
It makes you look different.
You may wear a mask
or a half mask
on Halloween.
You may wear a mask to a party.
A party where you wear a mask
and dress as someone else
is called a masquerade.
In olden times
people used to wear masks
when they acted in plays.
The mask showed
if the person in the play
was happy or sad.

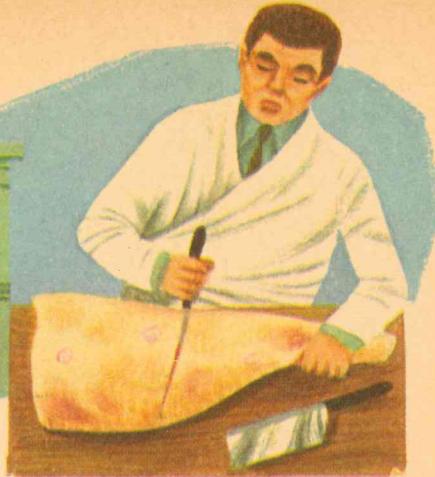


In some lands
people still wear masks
when they dance
or act on the stage.



Some masks are made of paper.
Some are made of rubber.
Some are made of metal.
Some are made of plastic.
Masks may even be made of wood
cornhusks or coconut shells.

meat



Most of us eat meat.

We may eat the meat of cattle.

Beef and veal come from cattle.

We may eat the meat of pigs.

Bacon and ham and pork

come from pigs.

We may eat the meat of sheep.

Lamb or mutton come from sheep.

We may eat the meat

of chickens, ducks,

geese or turkeys.

Meat is good for us.

It tastes good, too.

Nearly everyone

has a favorite kind.

Some like steak best.

Some like chicken.

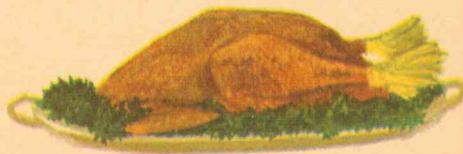
Some like lamb chops
or pork chops.

Some like ham.

You can have many people
for dinner with a large ham.



Some like turkey,
especially for Thanksgiving.



Some like their meat ground up.



Hamburger is ground beef.

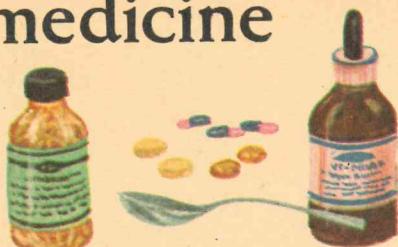
Sausage is ground pork.

Frankfurters are beef and pork
ground up together.

Some people do not eat meat.

They are called vegetarians.

medicine



Medicine helps make us well
if we are sick.

Medicine helps keep us well
if we are healthy.

Our doctor knows about
the medicines we need.

He may say,

“Fresh air and good food and
lots of sleep and exercise
are the best medicines.”

He means that they will
help keep us well.

He may give us shots
to keep us from getting
certain diseases.

Or he may give us medicine
to swallow to make us well.



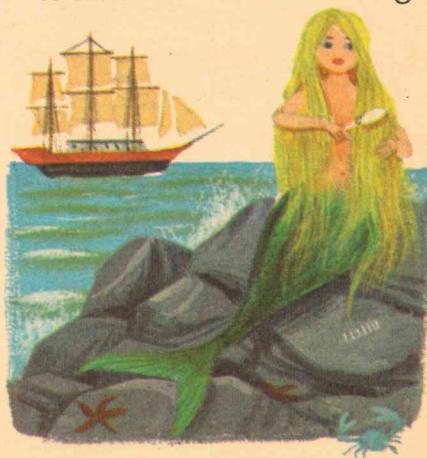
mermaid



A mermaid is a make-believe
person.

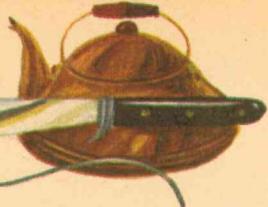
She is half girl, half fish.

She lives in a palace
at the bottom of the sea.
Sometimes she comes up
to sit on the rocks and sing.



Stories tell us that sailors
may fall in love with
a mermaid and her song.

metal



Most metals are hard.
They can be pounded
into different shapes.
They can be hammered flat
or drawn out
in thin threads called wire.
But one metal is a liquid.
It is mercury, or quicksilver.
You may have seen it
in a thermometer.
Other metals are liquid
when they are very hot.



We call them molten metals.
Gold and silver are metals.
(See *gold* in the G book
and *silver* in the S book.)
Iron is a metal.
(See *iron* in the I book.)

Most metal is found
in rock called ore.
Ore must be heated
to get the metal
out of the rock.

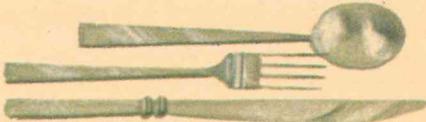
When the metal is melted
it can be poured into a form
called a mold.

Much of the metal we use
is a mixture of metals.

Steel and brass are mixtures.
So are pewter and bronze.
We have many things
made of metal—



aluminum pots and pans,
copper and steel pots,



steel knives and tableware.

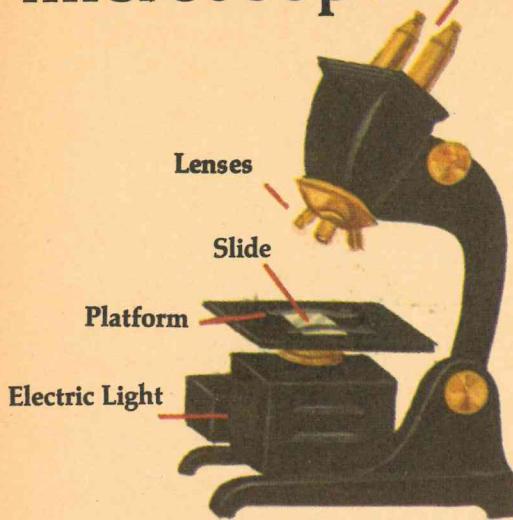
We have silver and pewter,
brass and copper bowls
and candlesticks.



We use cans and coins
of metal, too.

We use metals every day.

microscope



A microscope lets us see
very tiny things.

We put a sample
of what we want to study
on a piece of glass
called a slide.

We cover it with a piece
of very thin glass.

We put the slide on the platform.

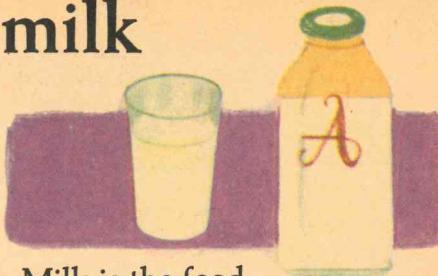
We look through the eyepiece.

Lenses in the microscope
make the sample on the slide
look large and clear.

(See *lens* in the L book.)

We learn many things
by using microscopes.

milk



Milk is the food
many mammal mothers
have for their babies.



Often cows give more milk
than their babies need.

So there is some left
for people to drink.
(See *cattle* and *dairy farms*
in the C and D books.)

In some cold lands
people drink reindeer's milk.



In some hot deserts
people drink camel's milk.



In some mountains
people drink goat's milk.



In some low, hot lands
people drink the milk
of the water buffalo.



There are other animals, too,
which give milk
that people drink.
Llamas, yaks and sheep
are three of them.

We make many foods from milk.

Butter and cheese,

whipped cream

and ice cream

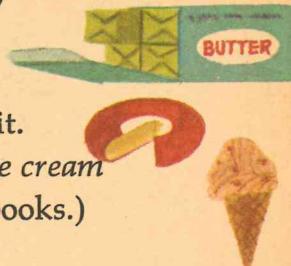
are made from it.

(See *cheese* and *ice cream*

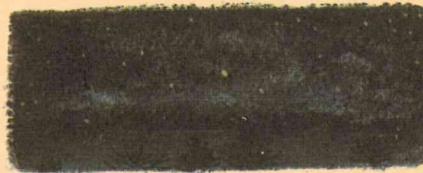
in the C and I books.)

We all need milk

and milk foods every day.



Milky Way



On a clear night,
we sometimes see a pale band
of light across the sky.

It is the Milky Way.

The Milky Way is made up
of billions of stars.

There are so many stars
and they are so far away
that we cannot see them
as separate stars.

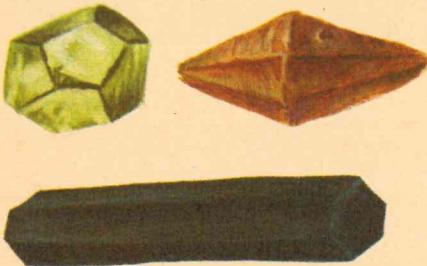
We see only the band of light
across the sky.

(See *sky* in the S book.)

minerals

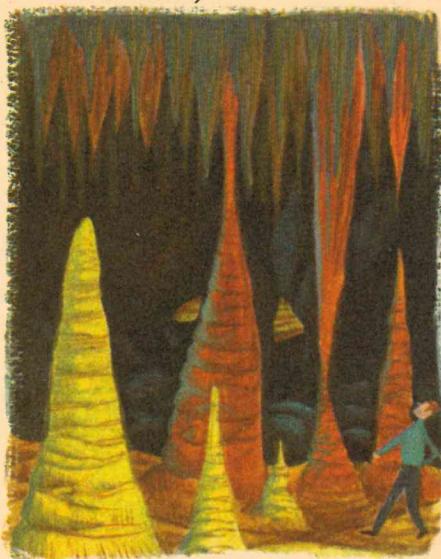


Minerals are hard.
They make up rock.
Most rocks are made
of two or three minerals.
(See *rock* in the R book.)
Often minerals are in
crystals.
A crystal has a regular shape.
Here are some crystal shapes.



In rock, the crystals
may be crowded together.
They may not be perfect.
Many people like
to go hiking to collect
pretty samples of minerals.
These people sometimes are
called "rock hounds."

Most of our minerals
are under the ground.
We dig mines to get them out.
(See *coal* in the C book
for one kind of mine.
See *iron* in the I book for
another.)



Water may have minerals
dissolved in it.

In some caves
underground water falls,
drop by drop,
down from the roof.
The minerals from the water
collect on the roof
or the floor of the cave.
They form stone "icicles."

The soil has minerals in it.
Soil is made mostly
of tiny bits of rock.

Rock is made of minerals.
Therefore soil has minerals.
Some of the minerals
in the soil
dissolve in water.

The water carries them
into plants growing
in the soil.

By eating some of the plants
and by drinking the milk
and eating the meat
of animals that eat plants,
we get minerals we need.

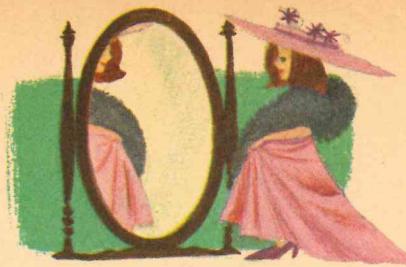
The minerals help keep us well.
They make us grow strong
and have good bones.

We need to drink milk
and eat meat and fruit,
cereals and vegetables,
to get the minerals we need.

mirror



You can see yourself
in a mirror.



A mirror bounces back
the light that strikes it.
A mirror must be very smooth.
Usually smooth glass is used.
Most glass mirrors have
a silver backing.



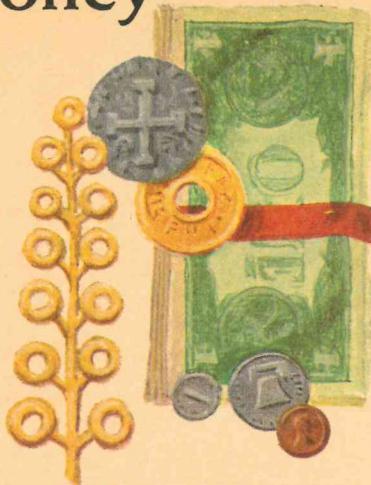
A pool of water may be a mirror.
The smooth surface of the water
bounces light back.

So you see in the pool
whatever is on its banks.
Old-time mirrors were made
of smooth, polished metal.

Mirrors are used
in kaleidoscopes
and periscopes
and microscopes
and telescopes.



money



We pay for things with money.

We use metal coins and
paper bills for money.

Pennies, nickels, dimes,
quarters, half dollars
and dollars are names
for our money.

People in other lands
have different names
for their money.

They may speak
of shillings and pounds,
of francs or marks,
of liras or rupees.

Their money may not look
much like ours,
but most of it
is made of metal or paper.

Many other things have been used
as money.

Here are some of them:



seashells,



oxen or cattle,



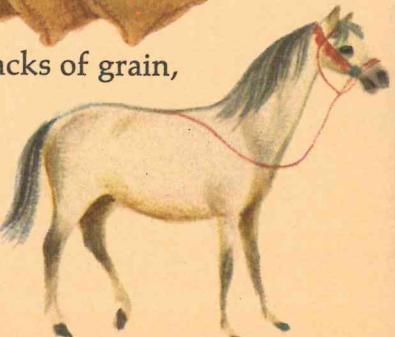
coconuts,



rings of stone,



sacks of grain,

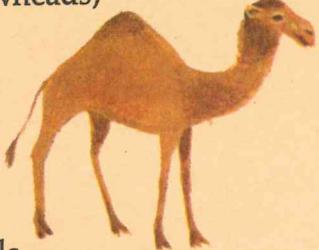


horses,

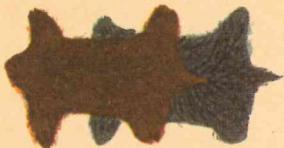
monkey



arrowheads,



camels,



furs,



blankets or cloth,

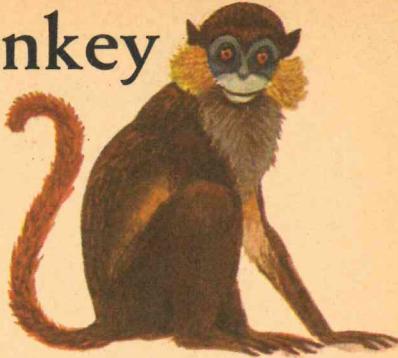


dried fish,



gold dust.

All these have been used
in one place or another.
Some are still used today.
But coins or bills are handier.
So most people use them now.



A monkey is a furry animal,
or mammal.

It belongs to the same group
of mammals as man.

Monkeys have hands
with fingers
just as we do.

They have feet with toes.

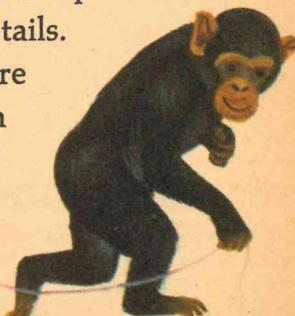
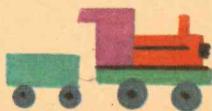
But monkeys have tails,
which help some of them
swing through trees.

Monkeys are close relatives
of the animals called apes.

The chimpanzee is an ape.

Apes do not have tails.

They are even more
like people than
monkeys are.



moon



We see the moon

in the sky at night,
and sometimes
in the daytime, too.

The moon does not shine
by its own light.

We see it only when sunlight
bounces to us from the moon.
(See *light* in the L book.)



Sometimes the moon looks
big and round.

We call it a full moon.

The sun is shining then
on all of the side of the moon
turned toward us.

So we see a big bright circle.

Usually the sun is shining
on only part of the side
of the moon toward us.

Then we see only
part of a circle.

The shape of the moon seems
to change from day to day.

The moon is really
a huge ball of rock
that travels around the earth.

The moon has high mountains
just as the earth has.

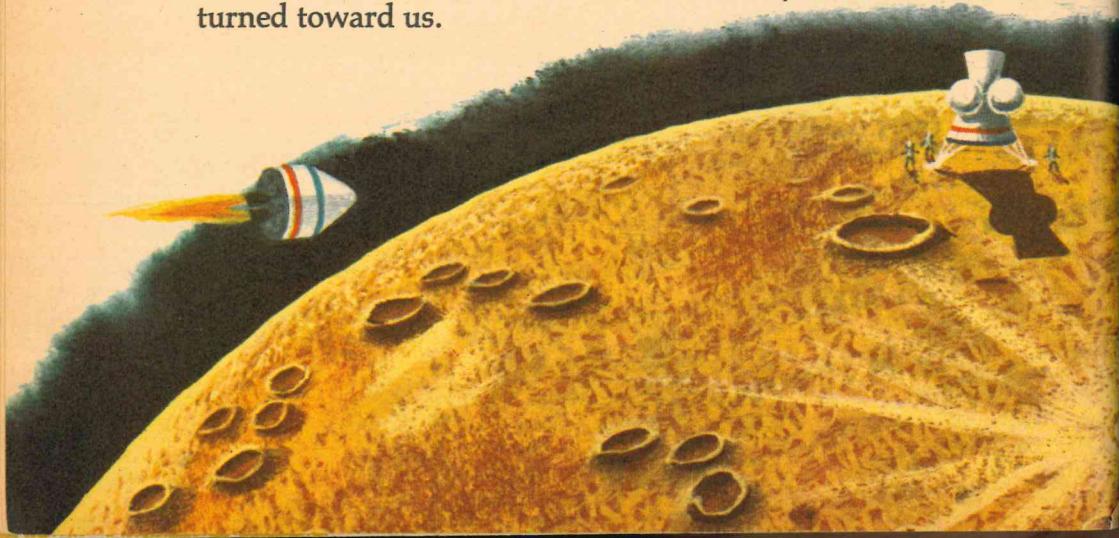
But it has no water or air.

It has no plants or animals.

Some day men will visit
the moon.

They will find the days long
and terribly hot.

The long nights will be
terribly cold.



MOSS

Moss is a kind of tiny plant
that grows
in damp, shady spots.

Many, many tiny moss plants
grow very close together.

They often make
a soft green carpet
on wet ground.

They grow on stones
and tree trunks, too.

Mosses are very simple.

They have no real roots
or stems or leaves.

They have no flowers.

But they have stalks like stems
and greenery like leaves.

And they have tiny spores
instead of seeds.

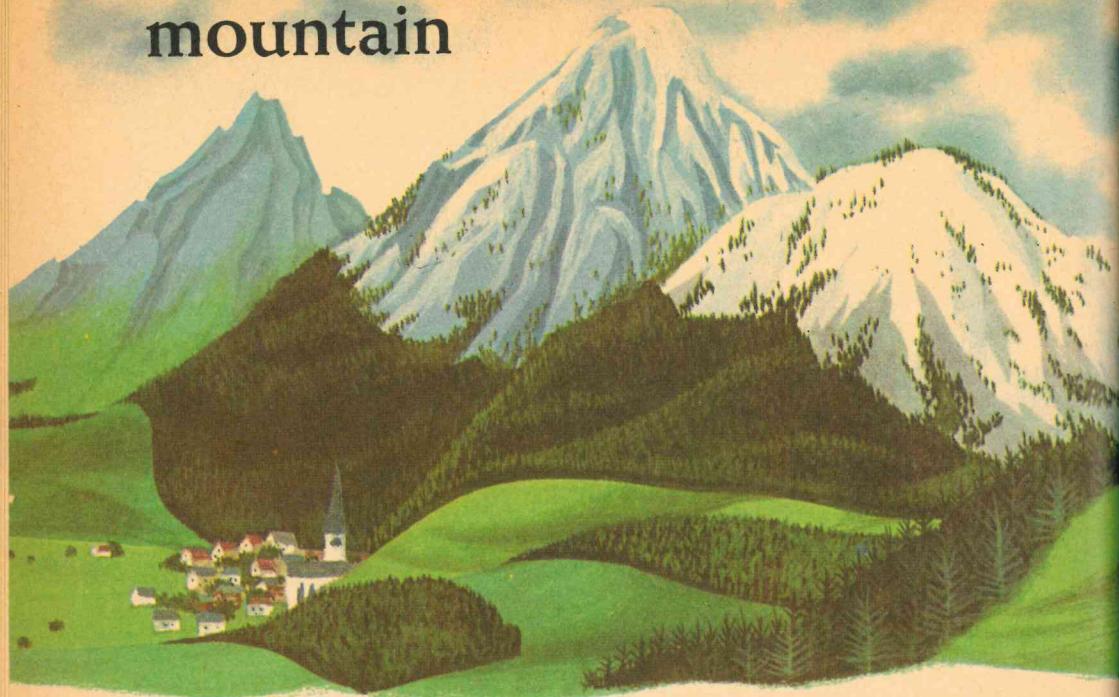


Mother Goose

Everyone knows Little Miss Muffet,
Little Boy Blue,
Little Jack Horner
and Mistress Mary Quite Contrary.

They are all friends
from rhymes once told,
it is said,
by a lady named Mother Goose.

mountain



A mountain is very high.
It is made of rock.
It may be so high
 that the snow on the top
 never melts.
It may have sharp peaks.
Young mountains
 have sharp peaks.
But rain and ice and wind
 all work together to change
 the shape of mountains.
Pieces break off.
The mountains grow
 rounder.

Old mountains have had
 their sharp peaks
 worn down.
Trees may cover their tops.
Some mountains are built up
 by hot melted rock
 bubbling up from
 deep inside the earth.
They are called volcanoes.



moving pictures



Most of us like to watch
moving pictures.
We call them "movies."
Some people have
moving-picture cameras.
(See *camera* in the C book.)



We can see their "movies"
at home.
We may even see ourselves
in them.



Some movies
we see on television.
Some movies we see in theaters.
Some movies we see in school.
Moving pictures are fun to see.
And we can learn from them.

mushroom



A mushroom is a plant.
It grows mostly underground.
It does not have flowers.
Like moss and ferns,
a mushroom has spores
instead of seeds.

The mushroom in the picture
is a meadow mushroom.
When an underground
meadow mushroom plant
is ready to send out spores,
it shoots up a "button"
through the soil.

The "button" spreads out
like an umbrella.
From underneath the "umbrella"
ripe spores puff out like dust.
Many mushrooms are good to eat.
But some make us very sick.
We should never
eat wild mushrooms
we do not know are safe.

music



Music is made up
of sounds that are pleasant
to hear.

We make music
with our voices
when we sing.

If we sing different notes
that sound well together,
we call it harmony.

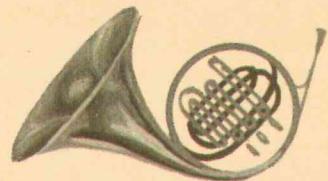
We make music
with musical instruments.

We can beat on drums.

(See *drum* in the D book.)



We can toot on horns.



We can blow on piccolos
and flutes.



We can pluck violin
and cello strings
or stroke them with a bow.



With all these instruments
we can have an orchestra.
(See *orchestra* in the O book.)

